



# The Maine Farmer

Agriculture, Mechanics, Arts, Literature, News.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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## THESE THINGS DO!

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## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

C. H. Waterhouse, proprietor and manager of Hillside creamery, Windsor, Vt., who it will be recollect, gave a lecture before our dairy convention at Skowhegan last year, has accepted the appointment of manager of the dairy department at the New Hampshire experiment station at Durham.

A new system of rural free delivery of mail has been started at Great Bend, Kansas. The man who drives the milk route to the creamery delivers the mail to each patron on his return trip. Combination is the order of the day, and here is a practical illustration of the principle in a new field.

### THE MEASURE OF VALUE.

In the symposium on the merit of Jersey cows published in the *Farmer* two weeks ago it is interesting to note that the breeders and owners of this class of stock all set down performance as the leading measure of value. That is, they estimate a cow not for her good looks, not for her pedigree, not for her particular markings, not for her conformity to the rating of the score card, but for the pounds of butter she will measure out in a year for her owner. Mr. Peirce dwells somewhat on "type" as necessarily must in order to defend the ground he takes as an expert in the show ring. But what is meant by "type"? What is the type of a Jersey cow, the ideal that breeders and dairymen are after? Mr. Cobb, the most experienced breeder of Jerseys we have in the State, says "one goal of the Jersey cow is rich cream and butter." Mr. Peirce puts it "dairy capacity." Mr. Alden, the author of the paper, says "merit in the Jersey cow is the ability to return to her owner the largest profit on the cost of her keep." Even Mr. Peirce admits that the Jersey cow is the best for the production of milk.

We have several different times called attention to grass as an exclusive crop, and have shown its favorable comparison with other special fodder crops. We find in the *Rural New Yorker* a statement of George M. Clark of Connecticut of what he has succeeded in accomplishing by devoting the soil to this one crop alone and giving it the liberal fertilization necessary to success with other crops. The essential principles necessary to the production of the remarkable crops he has succeeded in producing are set down by Mr. Clark as follows:

1. The most careful and thorough preparation of the soil.

2. Heavy manuring with soluble fertilizers.

3. Heavy seeding to timothy and red top and the best care of the ground.

The yield of the last harvest from a field of sixteen acres is thus given by Mr. Clark. The harvest of the first crop from the field was completed July 10. The crop weighed from the field 155,400 pounds. The second crop from the same field was finished Sept. 25, and weighed 53,070 pounds. This was an average in the first crop of about 4½ tons to the acre for the entire field, and of 1½ tons to the acre in the second crop, or nearly ¾ tons to the acre for the year.

These figures appear enormous, yet where is the farmer who can say that even with the largest of his hay crops he has fully reached the limits of his land in this crop? There is always room for more. In fact, Mr. Clark goes on to state that 10½ acres of the field, of which a separate account was kept, produced 84 tons of the crop, and that the best 6½ acres averaged 17,355 pounds to the acre. In his case experience has taught that intense cultivation is necessary to great crops. The better the culture the larger the crop. There are great possibilities in the soil.

### CHAMPIONS OF THE BEEF RING.

A pure bred "white-face" won the sweepstakes of the best steer in the show on foot at the recent Fat Stock Show at Chicago. A large Shorthorn won the championship on the butchers' block. The Clay, Robinson & Co.'s special of \$300 for best car-load of fifteen animals was taken by a lot of Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steers, shown by L. H. Kerick of Bloomington, Ill. The average of the lot was 1,560 pounds.

(1) Can you give me a good ration for average Jersey cows, using something in the place of cotton seed meal with corn meal?

(2) What is a good average yield of milk per cow for a herd of Jerseys, throughout the year?

Please answer through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*.

Yours very respectfully,

ALFRED S. CHUBBUCK.

(1) Cotton seed meal is a good feed for making milk, though not quite as rich in nutrients as the cotton seed. It can be substituted for its like weight of cotton seed meal without any marked change in a breed between the breeds. So

the milk flow. Would recommend, however, a trifle more of the gluten when used in place of cotton seed.

The ration of meal feeds named is a light one and we can hardly think so small an amount of cotton seed could have any injurious effect. But cotton seed meal is now too high cost as compared with other meal feeds to be used any way. An objection goes with the use of gluten that it makes soft butter.

(2) A good ration for cows in full flow of milk, with feeds at present prices, would be: Two quarts corn meal, a like weight of gluten meal (not glucose), four quarts wheat bran, given in two equal feeds, each day. Large cows giving full flow would need more; heifers, and cows with milk straining down would need less. This would not be a strictly balanced ration according to the books, but cows would do well on it and keep up in good condition. Mathematical rations are correct in theory but may be varied with a variation so long as cows do not respond to feed with mathematical accuracy.

(3) The yield from Jersey cows under good care should be 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of good, rich milk in a year. There are some, unfortunately, that milk less, but there is now and then a great, strong cow that will milk 8,000 pounds. The amount of milk first named should make 250 to 300 pounds of nice Jersey butter.

What did we buy when we paid \$100 more for a pure bred Ayrshire? I will tell you why I would pay \$100 more, and I am sure that I will voice the sentiments of every true breeder. Originally, a cow gave only milk enough to rear her young, same as the buffalo and deer. For generations she was used simply for agricultural purposes. Finally, her milk was used to help deficient mothers rear their children, and so on to whatever degree of perfection the bovine race has advanced since then. A Shorthorn just turned the two years mark drew down the scales at 1,538 pounds. Good breeding and intelligent feeding are bringing out remarkable results in the way of early maturity in the growing of bees. Maine feeders are not yet quite up with those western experts, but they are after 'em and certainly are making rapid progress in the work.

For the Maine Farmer.

### HOW TO JUDGE.

What Constitutes Merit.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of November 11th, I notice several very interesting letters concerning judging. The majority seem to carry the idea that a judge should and is expected to pick out the animal that is the best for the purpose it is kept for. The style or form of the animal does not seem to be taken into account. Type or characteristics are of no importance. They want the prize given to the cow that has the dairy capacity for shelling out the most dollars and cents "because that is what they keep them for." Now such a view of the case may be all right from a milkman's point of view but no one, I believe, who has any definite or fixed plan as a breeder, or any man who has paid long prices for some particular animal of any breed, would think that was sufficient. If he has, then I must insist that he did not know what he was buying. It argues further that such a person has no conception of what is being sought after and cultivated by men who are breeders in the true sense of the term.

In my own experience I have found that sawdust and decayed chips from old yards when applied to fields planted with potatoes, turnips or beets cause them to be rusty or scabby, especially when applied in the furrows or hills. O.

It is substantially correct to say that sawdust has no fertilizing value in itself alone, applied to the soil literally it would have a slight effect in rendering it more porous. On light soils this is not needed, and would probably be an injury. On a heavy soil this more porous condition would serve to aid in rendering available the insoluble forms of fertilizing elements already in the soil thus giving the appearance of carrying fertility with it.

The effect noted of applying "chip manure" to the soil has been observed by others. The application of sawdust used for bedding, however, is in so limited quantity that no marked results would follow.

### GRASS A SPECIAL CROP.

We have several different times called attention to grass as an exclusive crop, and have shown its favorable comparison with other special fodder crops. We find in the *Rural New Yorker* a statement of George M. Clark of Connecticut of what he has succeeded in accomplishing by devoting the soil to this one crop alone and giving it the liberal fertilization necessary to the production of the remarkable crops he has succeeded in producing set down by Mr. Clark as follows:

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These figures appear enormous, yet where is the farmer who can say that even with the largest of his hay crops he has fully reached the limits of his land in this crop? There is always room for more. In fact, Mr. Clark goes on to state that 10½ acres of the field, of which a separate account was kept, produced 84 tons of the crop, and that the best 6½ acres averaged 17,355 pounds to the acre. In his case experience has taught that intense cultivation is necessary to great crops. The better the culture the larger the crop. There are great possibilities in the soil.

(1) Can you substitute Chicago gluten meal and feed the same pound for pound? I have been feeding some one pint cotton seed meal, one pint corn meal and one quart bran twice a day, the rest not quite so heavy.

(2) Can you give me a good ration for average Jersey cows, using something in the place of cotton seed meal with corn meal?

(3) What is a good average yield of milk per cow for a herd of Jerseys, throughout the year?

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Yours very respectfully,

ALFRED S. CHUBBUCK.

(1) Gluten meal is a good feed for making milk, though not quite as rich in nutrients as the cotton seed. It can be substituted for its like weight of cotton seed meal without any marked change in a breed between the breeds. So

that for the individual the breed like the best is the kind for him to breed and feed. The sweepstakes Hereford, was born at that noted breeder, W. S. Van Nutter of Fowler, Ill. He was a two-year-old and weighed 1,830 pounds. An Aberdeen Angus of a like age lifted the beam at 1,756 pounds. A Shorthorn just turned the two years mark drew down the scales at 1,538 pounds. Good breeding and intelligent feeding are bringing out remarkable results in the way of early maturity in the growing of bees. Maine feeders are not yet quite up with those western experts, but they are after 'em and certainly are making rapid progress in the work.

For the Maine Farmer.

### LITERATURE.

Shorthorns in England or Jersey or Guernseys in the Channel Islands. If judging calls on their ability at the pail, (as some would have it in Maine) there never would have been a separate distinct breed but just a lot of high class dairy cows, such as you find among natives and grades. Therefore, it is so very difficult to produce a perfectly shaped animal of any breed and comparatively easy to produce a grand dairy cow of no special breeding. In a show ring that requires the best Jersey, best Guernsey and best Ayrshire, the best of the lot will see some fields filled with cattle of the same.

Of course it is understood that perfect Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire heads, markings etc., alone can not win. A cow must have dairy capacity. If I were advising a person how to proceed in judging I would say, first pick out the animals of the most perfect dairy farm, and give the prize to the one most perfect in family characteristics. Very Truly,

F. S. PEER.

It is a pleasure to print the above defense of the judge. Mr. Peer is making a good record in the show ring and everywhere impresses exhibitors with his honesty of purpose and sincerity. At the same time, if it is impossible to combine blood and performance, and in judging, measure with some degree of accuracy the worth and relation of each, then something is wrong somewhere. Is it that he makes his onslaught altogether for the "Rural" schools? Are the city schools perfect? Or is he mindful of the fact that the press is confined to the cities and is fearful if he

will see some fields filled with cattle of the same.

Will it be any help to our schools to drive all of our progressive and intelligent citizens from the school board by holding them up to public scorn because they are fortunate enough to have a son or daughter, or any relation, that is capable of, and wishes to teach school?

Is it any help to our schools to publicly proclaim that all our people who have interest enough in them to give their time without compensation are

ought to do here in this

Good Old County of Kennebec,

a county that only a few short years ago was the leading one in the State for potatoes. Thirty to forty years ago, scenes at this county would rival, if not outrun, any that may be seen in Crockston or any other country this season.

Somehow, somewhere, the skill must be gained to measure, in the show ring, not only evidence of breeding, but of performance and continuance in same. To claim that this knowledge is impossible is to limit the scope of breeding. In every other department men are solving the same general problem by finding the harmony of parts and the nicely of fine adjustment in connection with the quality of the machine. To be sure they deal with inanimate matter, but who dares say the brain of the animal cannot be controlled as well as physical structure. Admit an ideal type, built for special purpose, and the whole field opens for harmony of structure, and back of that, harmony of mental powers in accord with will of owner. If these men are to attain, then we are not making very long strides up the hill.

The immense gain in output of individual product, whether beef, milk or butter, has come as the result of the intelligent study of the laws of breeding, selection, care and feeding. Neither stand independent of the others. Blood may be the corner stone of merit, but they will slap back. There are thousands of people in our rural communities that have as deep an interest in the improvement of our schools as Mr. Stetson, who are asking these questions:

Will it be any help to our schools to drive all of our progressive and intelligent citizens from the school board by holding them up to public scorn because they are fortunate enough to have a son or daughter, or any relation, that is capable of, and wishes to teach school?

Is it any help to our schools to publicly proclaim that all our people who have interest enough in them to give their time without compensation are

ought to do here in this

Rogues and Fools,

something which is done by implication though not in words?

Will it increase the interest in our schools to continually increase our expenses while our valuation is rapidly decreasing?

We are already paying about four times as much on our dollar to maintain a State institution as the city man's dollar pays, and with less than one-half its benefits. If we complain that it is unjust, we are told we receive more from the State than our tax to the State. It is like the answer of the overseers of the poor to the man who applied for help: "Go stare, you have already received more than your tax."

The Great Panacea

with which Mr. Stetson proposes to cure all the ills in our rural schools is "Class Supervision." Perhaps this will do it, but it would seem that a law that would do so much good could be interpreted as it reads without any danger. He claims that \$1150 is a small compensation for the office, yet I venture to say that there are thousands of first class teachers in colleges and academies, that do not get that sum, and, if our State is hiring teachers to teach teachers, it is doubtful if more than three or four get that amount. Some of the poor farmers would like to know

Where this Money Comes From

and which the State pays to these "Class" Superintendents. We old farmers do know that our schools are not as good as we would like to see them. We know also that our school houses are not all built after the most modern architectural plans. We know that our school rooms are not hung with Rembrandts, as he recommends. We know that we have been unable thus far to procure teachers endowed with all the qualifications and virtues that he thinks they should have to qualify them for the position. We know also that we are taxed to, or above the limit of our endurance, and when we are called "hogs" and "beasts" because we do not have an acre or so of land laid out around the school house, and kept in order like the grounds around our county buildings and State hog pens, where criminals and hogs are kept, it is hard to stand up and fight squarely for our rights than to tag along behind and whine.

Said a prominent Sidney farmer to me the other day: "I can make more money raising potatoes than from any other crop," and I think more of us could if we had a little more faith and pluck, and studied the situation thoroughly. In fact, if we take plenty of time and do our work better.

W. P. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

### WEST OXFORD.

The Farmers' Hard Season.

We are harvesting the shortest crops, excepting hay, that have been harvested for many years, and the courage of many farmers is poor. "Farming is a failure," is the cry. "Farmers are taxed and ground down and have to live under laws they do not make," etc., etc. I say to them, let us see about this. We admit they may pay more than their share of taxes, as their property can be seen and appraised more easily, than many forms in other kinds of business, and no doubt a large amount is covered up, so the assessors can not find it. We admit we have some laws not made by or for the interest of farmers. Now, whose fault is this? We have elections once in two years, and farmers can if so minded, elect men to right their wrongs. Will they do it? No! We are strong enough if we unite, we have good, intelligent, educated, live doctors, lawyers, merchants and politicians generally, and we can right these wrongs if we are so minded, and it looks better to stand up and fight squarely for our rights than to tag along behind and whine.

The hay crop is



## Home Department.

## MRS. LYNESS ESCAPES

## The Hospital and a Fateful Operation

*A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch free. Made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars.*

## WHAT OF THAT!

(By the author of "Testing on the Old Camp Ground," Wait Kitteridge, Reed's Ferry, N.H.)

"I'm neither rich nor poor; What of that?

No man would lock my door;

Thank God for that.

The moon shines bright, I see,

There's beauty in the tree,

Our flag floats o'er the free—

Thank God for that.

I have a little farm;

What of that?

Where nature lends a charm;

Thank God for that.

The soil I love to till,

I work with a good will.

The autumn bins are full—

Thank God for that.

If you have a loving wife,

What of that?

It's the comfort she affords;

Thank God for that.

A jewel and a pearl—

You are richer than an Earl;

A little boy and girl;

Thank God for that.

My friends are kind and true;

What of that?

Enemies are few;

Thank God for that.

If I take a prayerful start,

And do right well my part,

It will touch some gentle heart;

Thank God for that.

They say I'm growing old,

What of that?

They'll all housed from the cold.

Thank God for that.

As up life's hill I climb,

If the branches do entwine,

There's fruit upon the vine;

Thank God for that.

The time will shortly come—

What of that?

We are all going home;

Thank God for that.

We must move on with the tide,

To reach the other side,

With the boatman we must ride,

With the tide.

Out on the other shore—

What of that?

The life's forever more;

Thank God for that.

The fields are fruitful, fair,

Sweet fragrance fills the air;

Our Father's home is there,

And everywhere;

Our Father's love and care

Is there, and everywhere.

## AUNT REBECCA WISWELL.

## The Oldest Army Nurse of the Civil War.

Miss Rebecca Wiswell, better known as "Aunt Rebecca," oldest army nurse of the Civil War, recently died at her home in Plymouth. Miss Wiswell was ninety-one, was born in Provincetown, a daughter of the late Captain George Rix and Salome Nickerson Wiswell, and was the last living member of a family of ten children. Up to the time she was nine years old she lived with her parents in Provincetown, and remembered well the stirring events of the war of 1812. At the close of the war her parents moved to Plymouth, where she lived for some time, then went to Halifax, where she was engaged in manufacture of fine broadcloth, doing the spinning and weaving herself.

At eighteen Miss Wiswell began as a nurse, and followed it most of her life. She lived in Boston for a long time, and took great interest in the welfare of the seamen, being closely identified with the work of the late Rev. Phineas Stowe of Boston Baptist Bethel. While she was living in Boston the War of the Rebellion broke out, and "Aunt Rebecca" sent daily packages of lint to the State House for the soldiers. She was summoned to Washington by Dorothea L. Dix. The telegram Miss Wiswell left among her effects.

This sordid evil, under our American sun, is the lack of family discipline, the absence of family government; what I call the abuse and abdication of "Home Rule." It is not pitiful to notice how early some parents abdicate the God-given right of ruling their own households well? These are not always parents of the low, vicious and brutal order, but parents who are intelligent and who claim to be respectable. While the children are not yet in their teens they are allowed to pledge the parents' credit for eatables and drinkables, for recreation and gratification of the animal sort. Before they are out of their teens, they go where they like, stay as long as they like, come home when they like, or not at all. The parents do not know where they are, whom they are with or what they are doing. The teaching profession in our public schools is degraded because the teacher's authority is not backed up by parental approval; on the contrary, in every dispute between master and pupil the majority of parents side with the child, sometimes visiting the teacher with untried abuse. Even Godly ministers, holy men of God, are moved about from place to place, every few years, because, forsooth, "the young people like a change, you know." Very young men come to their father frequently nowadays with "Give me the portion of goods that faileth to me," and he not only gives half, but he parts with all, and after trying to live with one after another, and finding such living unbearable, he retires to the poorhouse, where he has plenty of leisure to think over his criminal indulgence and his inexcusable folly. The command "Humor thy children" has taken the place of "Honor thy father and thy mother." The parents are to blame, the children are to be pitied, the community suffers, and an indebtress repudiation will cleave to the nation until we get back to the good old ways and believe it is going to pay, to train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. God help the country where the children are allowed to run away with the home, the school, the church and the ballot box; it is the most flagrant illustration of the tail running away with the dog, modern history affords, and a pious man.—Dr. McLeod.

MISS WISWELL made during her life 100 bed quilts. In the last three years she made eighteen quilts, knit fourteen pairs of stockings and quilted six mats.

She was a member of the Collingwood Women's Relief Corps, was greatly interested in all Grand Army matters and was a familiar figure at all their celebrations in Boston. There were but few veterans who did not know "Aunt Rebecca."

She attended the national encampment at Washington a few years ago, and received great attention. On her ninety-first birthday, Sept. 25, she had a reception. Many people called. She has several nieces living in Plymouth.

## For Mothers.

To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten; a little spring that never wholly dries up in our journeys through scorning years.

The sooner you get a child to be a law unto himself, the sooner you will make a man of him.

Children need models more than criticism.

We can never check what is evil in the young, unless we cherish what is good in them.

Line upon line, precept upon precept, we must have in a home. But we must also have serenity, peace and the absence of party fault finding, if home is to be a nursery fit for heaven growing plants.

There is not a man or woman, however poor they may be, but have it in their power by the grace of God to leave behind them the grandest thing on earth, character; and their children might rise up and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious man.—Dr. McLeod.

BUSY MOTHERS are prone to hurry the children into bed. I would that all would reserve a certain amount of time for the children's bed hours, making it pleasant—so pleasant that they will even look back upon it with the sweetest of memories. Listen to their little sorrows, answer their questions as best you can. In return you will keep the child's confidence as he grows older and other influences (often bad ones) are brought to bear upon his life.

LITTLE BOY SUFFERED.

"My little boy suffered with abscesses for nearly three years. I concluded to give him Hood's Saraparilla, and after he had taken five or six bottles he was completely cured. Since then other members of my family have taken Hood's with benefit." Mrs. M. SHAFFER, Lyman, Maine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Thanksgiving is good, but thanksgiving is better.—Matthew Henry.

The Spaniards Say

"By the street of by-and-by one arrives at the house of Never." While fence building is delayed in America, the Spaniards are getting along fine. SUCH economy (?) does not lead to wealth.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Colic  
Croup  
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ve and speedily cure all of these by the free generation have used it with entire satisfaction. It is often used as a valuable inheritance except that it perhaps the most popular remedy attended with inflammation; such as soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, cough. The great vital and muscle nerves.

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amp, every irritation, every lameness, every such as EXTERNAL FEVER. It was originated an. Every Mother should have it in the house.

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# Maine Farmer.

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JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

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Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

## REVIVITIS.

Inside the kernel of the wheat; Done Nature tried to pack her best; The miller quite undoes her coat.

He steals the kernel's coat and vest. She gave us corn, but dropped too much.

Of fat within its yellow hide; And man and beast will need a crutch.

Who put too much oil in there? But we stepped in with still and brew.

And made the liquor that will burn.

The wits, and send the brain astrot.

Then Nature grieved, but tried again.

She mixed fresh dough; and hard and small.

She moulded out the other grain.

And called it out—the best of all.

A true New Yorker.

An Illinois man committed suicide in church during the singing of the choir. Others have been tempted to.

Don't lay this paper down until you have read the list of premiums offered for new subscribers. Send in a club and receive your choice.

It is estimated that it will require 50,000 pounds of turkey to go round today, and turkey is only the commencement.

Every farmer who can should plan to attend the State Dairy meeting at Bangor next week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. See announcement in another column.

Those who fail to read the third and sixth pages of the Farmer lose a weekly treat. The stories are of a high order, and all matter is carefully selected and edited. Read the Thanksgiving stories.

We fancy Bro. Myrick, of the Home-stead, puts on his war paint just for the sake of keeping up the practice, rather than from a desire to hurt anybody. It's a sort of "blow off" for the surplus steam of a super-heated boiler.

The market reports in the Maine Farmer are the best found in any paper. You have greatly improved this feature, and we farmers prize it." Other important changes will soon be made in this department of special interest to down east readers.

Instead of decrying the work of agricultural colleges, build them up and strengthen them for the great work that is before them. The only effect they can have is good to all the inhabitants. A little care in keeping clear of "trolls" is all that is wanted—luna and poli being the most dangerous.

Sec. Blits reports a probable increase in the cost of pensions for next year of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In other words, something like 200,000 new pension claims must be attended to. We are not yet so far from "war days" as to forget the obligation due those who volunteered, and woe to the nation when the wise care of the veterans is withdrawn.

If all the brains, energy and capital contained in every square mile of Maine could be enlisted in her service exclusively, she would, with her natural advantages and her grand army of the three essentials, burst forth in the firmament of our national universe as one of the brightest planets, with a lustre bidding fair to eclipse the suns of the many rivals of the West, contending among themselves for highest honors.

Col. F. E. Bootheby, general passenger and ticket agent of the Maine Central Railroad, is quoted as saying that he believed next season would be a corker for the summer resorts. Business is growing better every day, and he believes that the season of 1898 will be one of the best for years. Our subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the unparalleled offer of the Maine Farmer through its Summer Home Department, should make certain that the photograph and description of their homes are in the first volume, which will be issued during the winter and placed in every Summer Resort Bureau in the country.

Going to press one day earlier than usual prevents our giving an abstract of the able address by Hon. S. W. Matthews at Bath, upon our summer resorts. It will appear next week.

## BANK EXAMINATIONS.

The editorial in the last *Farmer* upon the partial and incomplete methods used in the examination of our savings banks has been a fruitful theme, receiving attention at the hands of the daily and weekly press and being freely and favorably commented on by individuals. The bulk of depositors will be found scattered over the State, in the ranks of the great middle class which the *Maine Farmer* represents. In what has been, and will be said upon this question, the rights and protection of these depositors will be the sole objective point. In reaching this point it is a pleasure to be able to state that no optimism holds or can hold against our savings institutions or their officials, save in the single case at Lubec. Neither would we criticize the bank examiners—present or past—for they have followed the established custom of years and gone as far as the best interests of all parties would warrant. What the *Maine Farmer* would accomplish is a degree of interest among those directly concerned—the depositors—sufficient to insure the passage of an act which would forever prevent the recurrence of a defalcation like that reported at Lubec.

The *Portland Press* discusses the question at length, saying:

"The comments of the *Maine Farmer* on the case of the Lubec bank are timely and generally sound. But there is ample law already to compel the calling in of the depositors' books from time to time for the purpose of comparison. Indeed it is sufficient to show how the trustees of these banks can compare easily with the letter of the law as it exists today without making such comparison to an extent, for the statute provides that 'two of the trustees, at least, shall once in each year, thoroughly examine the affairs of the corporation.'

Granted that the law is as stated, it must be remembered that these trustees serve without pay, and that in the growth of the institutions the methods adopted in the earlier and simpler stages have come to be the habit everywhere. Moreover the law is defective in not designating what is a 'thorough examination' and providing a penalty for neglect.

The *Kennebec Journal* attempts a semi-criticism of the *Farmer's* position by magnifying the item of expense of such examination after stating that every bank examiner since 1876, has urged the passage of an act requiring the verification of all deposit books at stated periods, all that the *Farmer* seeks to accomplish. Surely if the men who have made semi-annual visits to each and every institution of this kind for twenty-one years, made up their accounts of the stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and cash, by personal examination, and then turned to the last trial balance, or the ledger, for the "amount due depositors," it is evident that the men who have made semi-annual visits to each and every institution of this kind for twenty-one years, made up their accounts of the stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and cash, by personal examination, and then turned to the last trial balance, or the ledger, for the "amount due depositors," it is evident that the men who have made semi-annual visits to each and every institution of this kind for twenty-one years, made up their accounts of the stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and cash, by personal examination, and then turned to the last trial balance, or the ledger, for the "amount due depositors," it is evident that the men who have made semi-annual visits to each 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## County News.

Roderick McDonald, Readfield, has sold his store to E. C. Moffitt & Co., and the stock to Leon O. Tibbets.

Lewis Davis of Farmington, who bought the Allis farm in Pittston, has taken possession.

Mr. H. R. Smiley of Sidney is on a visit to friends in Massachusetts, where he will remain through the cold weather.

John Thomas, an aged citizen of Oakland, was stricken with paralysis. Monday forenoon, and now lies in a critical condition at the home of his son Sumner street.

When Cabman Henry King, Gardiner, went to his stable Thursday morning, he discovered that sometime during the night one of his horses had in some way broken almost up to the thigh, but was protruding through the flesh. It is supposed that the animal fell asleep in such a manner as to break the bone.

The annex or new building of 140x40 of mill structure being built at the Hollinsworth, Whitney Co.'s plant of Winslow, under the contract to Purinton Brothers, is expected to be completed the 15th of December. This means that the extensive plant owned by the company at Boston is to be moved to Winslow and with it will come quite a large amount.

The weaver room in the wooden mill at Vassalboro, which has been running over time has returned to schedule time to the relief of the tired weavers. About 30,000 yards is the weekly output.—Five of the six new houses built by W. T. Reynolds are now completed and are models of their kind. They are piped with water, have gas, water and ceiling fans, have finished throughout. The fall term at Oak Grove closed Nov. 18. The winter term will commence Nov. 30.

—According to Hon. I. C. Libby of Waterville, the season of 1898 will be the greatest year in the history of electric railroads in Maine. The firm composed of Messrs. Libby and Gerald will build 80 miles of road in Maine next season, besides an extension to their Portsmouth, Kittery and York road in New Hampshire. The principal lines to be built will be the Penobscot Central and the consolidation of the Bath, Brunswick and Lewiston roads.

Fuller Dingley of Gardiner died, Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, aged 65 years. Mr. Dingley came to Gardiner in 1865, and formed a partnership with his brother, the late Hon. James B. Dingley. He was a public-spirited man, and was during several years a member of the city government.

—The Royal Highland regiment during the late war, and was in several rebel prisons from July, 1863, to December, 1864. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Sold by all druggists. 50c. and \$1.00. Angier Chemical Co., Aiston District, Boston.

## Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure, and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not pain, grip. All druggists. 25¢.

## WEAK LUNGS

are benefited almost immediately, the cause of the trouble being dispelled, the diseased membranes healed and the entire body invigorated and strengthened by the use of

## PANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION With Hypophosphites.

The best petroleum which it contains is a great healer for all broken down tissue, while the hypophosphites form a helpful element as a flesh creator, nerve strengthener and blood purifier. It has all the good qualities of cod-liver oil, without any of its objectionable features, being easy to assimilate and pleasant to take.

Sold by all druggists. 50c. and \$1.00. Angier Chemical Co., Aiston District, Boston.

## A HEALTH BUILDER

IN constructing a building you must begin at the foundation. It is so with the "L. F." Atwood's Bitters. They make stomach and digestion right, and thus furnish good material with which to build. You will have a good strong body in which to dwell if you use "L. F."

35c. a bottle. Avoid imitations.

## Digestine

(A MAINE WOMAN SAYS)

"Is Worth its Weight in Gold."

"I could neither eat or sleep by reason of the pain in my bowels. I tried doctors and everything I could hear of. A few weeks ago I began the use of Digestine, and it is worth its weight in gold."

Mrs. WM. JOHNSON, Esq., Parsonsfield, Me.

At Druggists'—See a box.

THE DIGESTINE CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Chicago Gluten Meal

The Great Concentrated . . . Dairy Feed . . .

THE SAFEST and best feed for milk cows. Recommended and endorsed by the Maine and Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

THIS STANDARD milk-producing feed is now in market fifteen years, and farmers feed it morning and night to their cows in moderate quantities, through the spring and summer, with excellent results.

Sold by Leading Grain Dealers.

Sample and descriptive circular sent or application.

NORTON, CHAPMAN CO., N.E. Agents,

PORLAND, ME.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

## State Dairy Convention

In Y. M. C. A. HALL, BANGOR.

Dec. 3d and 4d, With Interesting Speakers.

Large exhibit of dairy products and dairy machinery, including elaborate fancy exhibits of dairy products. Stereoscopic lecture Thursday evening. Music for evenings. Apollo Quartette of Bangor. Admission free. Send for program and premium list.

B. W. McKEEN, Sec'y, Augusta.

## Classified Ads.

N. B. Hereafter, Sale, Want and Exchange advertisements will be inserted in one cent a word, and will be given a choice position. No displayed advertisement, other than an ordinary classified ad, can be inserted in the department. Pay must invariably be in advance.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Raised on the hills of Vermont, where originates the best game fowl stock. Flock as good as ever. J. F. HARRIS, Greenfield, Vt.

One choice yearling Cotswold ram. Registered. Five White Wyandotte cockerels. Six S. C. White Leghorns. Two Blue Leghorns. Four Chicks brood this season. Twelve pairs of White Guinea fowls. OSCAR SHIRLEY, Holton, Me.

A GENT'S wanted in every town in Maine. \$5.00 a day, and well fed. To be made. Ad-dress, Box 98, Augusta, Me.

## State News.

A \$250,000 contract for the Bath Iron Works makes all Bath glad. It pays to get a reputation for thorough work.

Sixteen new buildings erected at Lisbon Falls this season is a good record for any town. It means healthy growth.

Amasa Ford, one of the leading citizens of Jefferson, died suddenly Thursday of heart disease.

Work in earnest has again commenced on the Washington county railroad and the hopes of the faithful are hourly rising.

Lewis King was thrice shot by Paul Berry, Friday afternoon, at Eustis, as the outcome of a long-standing feud. Both men are French Canadians but have lived there for several years.

C. E. Harden died very suddenly of pneumonia Sunday night at North Appleton where he has been a county missionary for the past year. He was formerly pastor there and greatly beloved by the people.

The first passenger car went over the Northern line between Caribou and Hermon, Tuesday. When Will Ellsworth heard the first call, "All aboard for Eastport, Steuben and other towns in Washington County?"

Mrs. Lucretia Hutchins, who has been an inmate of the State prison for the past five years, was liberated Friday. Mrs. Hutchins belonged in Atkinson, Piscataquis county, and was committed to prison for manslaughter.

The Franklin and Megantic Railroad with all its equipment was sold, Tuesday afternoon. Its officers are Josiah S. Maxcy and F. H. Winslow of Gardner; Hon. W. H. Abbott, of W. H. Abbott & Son, R. L. and Louis C. Corriveau of Augusta.

Bryant pond seems to feel the boom of prosperity, as Capt. John F. Dearborn's large spool mill, which has been idle for the past two years on account of the depressed condition of the business of the country, has started up and will continue with the delay in the rendering of the decision. These men are not criminals and should not be treated as such.

At the conference of commercial life and activity may be classed the following: A series of articles which are attracting much attention in England, headed "Marching Backward," have been appearing in the *Daily Mail*. The writer has shown that Great Britain is falling behind in the great industrial race and has demonstrated that the United States France and Germany can show increased exports of \$100,000,000 over the twelve years extending from 1883 to 1893. It is further proved that the exports of the United Kingdom in the same period decreased \$45,000,000. Commenting upon this showing, the *Daily Mail* expresses the opinion that the main reasons for this falling off in British trade are want of business instinct and want of genuine patriotism, "as evidenced by ship-owners carrying foreigners' goods at lower rates than British."

Deacon David R. Loring of Auburn celebrated his 100th anniversary Monday. He was born in Bath, Nov. 22, 1797. When John Adams was born upon the earth.

Deacon Loring made his fortune in foreign wool from Bath, and afterward lived in Michigan for a number of years. Mr. Loring is able to walk out on pleasant days and can see to read and write without spectacles.

While out chopping cord wood, Saturday, one of the trees fell on Mr. Divley Ganigan of Woodland, breaking one of his legs in five places. This was done about 2 o'clock and it was 7 o'clock in the evening when he was discovered.

There he lay, half hours with his leg impaled in a sharp log, and was only discovered by one of the neighbors happening to him calling for help.

A sad drowning accident has just occurred at Spencer camp, Saturday, the victim being Charles Morehouse, who in company with Erwin Spencer and S. N. Spencer was on his way in a canoe to their camp on Nelhdus stream. They had proceeded about a mile and a quarter when Mr. Morehouse seeing a duck stood up in the canoe to fire at it and losing his balance fell from the canoe into the river and was drowned.

On Saturday evening the fine buildings of Davis M. Gower, Readfield Corner, were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Gower lost his life. The first intimation the family had of the fire was when Miss Bessie Gower opened the kitchen door and saw smoke coming from the chimney. Call for her father, a man 77 years of age, who at this time was in the dining room, went into the kitchen, but became lame, fell on the floor. In the daughter's attempts to assist him, her lamp went out and she was directed by her father to sound the alarm. Not answering to her call after she gave the alarm, she attempted to find him, but the smoke was so thick that she could not see him. He perished. The buildings were valued at \$3000, and there is an insurance of \$1000 on them, and \$500 on the furniture. A few years since Mr. Gower moved to this village from Winthrop and had these buildings put in first class repair.

—There has lately been hauled from the granite quarries in Hallowell a block twenty-two feet square and sixteen inches thick, weighing more than fifty tons, which when dressed will form the top of a tomb with the Hallidell Mackay of New Building for millionaire

of the world.

—The granite chip is unique only in dimensions, not weight. The base of the Wentworth monument at Chicago, made by the same concern was eighteen feet square and two feet thick. In addition to these were three others, which I have tried to describe were three feet, destined for fluted columns which must weigh 40 tons apiece. On the roof of the Mackay tomb will rest another slab sixteen feet square, then another still smaller and so on till thirteen tapering blocks surmount the work. Over all will tower a beautiful granite cross of size to match the entablature and at the corners will be tremendous vases.

ACCIDENTS.

While gunning Friday afternoon, in company with David Sawyer of Rockland, Joseph Tear, aged about 25 years, was instantly killed. Sawyer states that he had placed the gun upon the ground and was taking aim when the bullet hit him in the head and through the brain. Tear was a prominent educational institution.

Ernestine of Wald accidentally shot and killed himself Monday night. It is presumed that while carrying a loaded shot gun he slipped on the ice and in falling, the weapon was discharged.

FIRE IN MAINE.

Fire, early Sunday morning, burned Fred Pond's restaurant on Front street, Bath. Loss, \$2000; covered by insurance.

Charles E. Capen's sardine factory at Winterville was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The loss will reach \$25,000. Partially insured. The loss will amount to nearly \$1000 with no insurance.

The fire is unknown.

Isaac Storer, aged 70, a prominent citizen of Wells, while feeding his cattle Thursday night, fell to the barn floor, breaking his skull. He died Friday morning. His son, Prof. Isaac H. Storer, is a prominent educational institution.

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Ernestine of Wald accidentally shot



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[CONTINUED]

Kathleen leaned forward toward him anxiously. "Oh, for heaven's sake," she cried, clasping her hands, "don't betray me, Mr. Mortimer. I have never breathed a single word of this to him, nor he to me. It was uncanny of you to find it out. I ask you as a woman, keep it—keep it secret, my love."

Mortimer looked at her with the intensest affection in his eyes. He spoke the plain truth. That woman was the one object in life which had set his heart, and without her his wealth was as worthless dross to him. "Why, Miss Heslegrave," he answered, "what do you think I am made of? Do you think I could suppose for a moment that a woman whose keep is more sacred than anything else on earth! You must have formed indeed a very low opinion of me. I can use this knowledge, which Kathleen admired so far, to what end?"

To what end? The canon added, with the intensity of a man who asks his own secret to himself. "My Mortimer," she said truthfully, "I like you better this minute than I have ever liked you. You have spoken like a friend. You have spoken like a gentleman. Few men at such a moment could have spoken as you have done. Believe me, indeed I am deeply grateful for it."

"Thank you," Mortimer answered, brushing his tears away shamefacedly.

Aunt Judith was about to speak upon such matters when we self restrained. "But, oh, Miss Heslegrave, after all, what poor comfort it is to a man who asks your love, who loves you devotedly!"

They turned with one accord and wandered back along the sands in silence toward the rest of the party. So far as Rufus Mortimer was concerned, that picnic had been dead failure. "Twas with an effort to keep from bursting up in expression the rest of the afternoon with the manmamas of the expedition. His heart had received a very heavy blow, and he hardly sought to conceal it from Kathleen's observant vision.

Sad that in this world what is one man's loss is another man's gain. Arnold Willoughby, seeing those two come back silent from their walk, had a faint smile on his face and then in Mortimer's face and then in his own, and read the whole history.

He felt a little thrill of pleasure course through his spine like a chill. "Then he has asked her," Arnold thought, "and she—she has refused him. Dear girl, she has refused him! I can trust her after all. She prefers the penniless sailor to the rich, even if he did not care for her."

It is always so. We each of us see things from our own point of view. Any other man would have taken it in the same way as Arnold Willoughby. But Kathleen went home that evening very heavy at heart for her American lover. He was so kind and true, so manly and generous, she felt half grieved in her heart she couldn't have said "yes" to him.

## CHAPTER X.

## VISITORS IN VENICE.

Canton Valentine stood in the midst of the Piazza with a stony British stare of complete disapprobation. He rejected it in toto. "This is that modern Venice!" he exclaimed, with the air of a man who revisits some painful scene he has known in its better days. "This is what emancipated Italy has made of it! Dear me, Mrs. Heslegrave, how altered it is, to be sure, since the good old times of the Austria occupation!"

"Ah, yes," Kathleen interposed, not entering into his humor, "no doubt you see great changes, canon. You haven't been here before since united Italy. How much lovelier it must look to you, now it's really and truly Italian!"

The canon gazed at her, full face, in the blanched ashenness. "Quite the contrary," he answered curtly. "I see very great changes, but they're all for the worse. These pigeons, for example, they were always a nuisance, flying about under every twist and turn, but there are ten times as many of them now as there ever used to be."

"Why, I love the pigeons," Kathleen cried in amazement. "They're so tame and familiar. In England the boys would throw stones at them and frighten them, but here under the shadow of St. Mark's they seem to feel as if they belonged to the place and as man was a friend of theirs. Besides, they're so characteristic, and they're historically interesting, too. Didn't you say? They said to be descendants of the identical birds that brought Doge Dandolo good news from friends on shore, which enabled him to capture Crete and so lay the foundations of the Venetian empire. I just love the pigeons."

"I dare say you do," the canon answered testily, "but that's no reason why they should be allowed to sit about the Piazza. In the good old Austrian days, I'm sure, that was never permitted. Intolerable, simply! And then the band! What very inferior music! When the Austrians were here, you remember, Amelia, we had a capital bandmaster, and everybody used to come out to listen to his German tunes in the square. There was a young fellow, a gay with bright uniforms then—such beautiful coats—Austrian Hussar coats—deep braided on either side and flung carelessly open. The officers looked splendid by the tables at Florio's. Venice was Venice in those days. I can tell you, before all this nonsense comes in about united Italy."

"But, you know, half shocked at such treason as the Italian officers in their picturesque blue cloaks, the Bersaglieri especially! I declare I always fall quite in love with them."

"Very likely," the canon answered. "It was natural enough for him at any absorption in feeling the part of the young girls since this modern education creases. It had sexed women for him. "But the place is spoilt for all that. You should have seen it at its best, before it was vulgarized. Even St. Mark's is gilded and furnished up now out of all recognition. It's not fit to look at. Amelia, my dear, don't you agree with me, the place was far more picturesque when the Austrians had it?"

"Oh, very much more picturesque!" Mrs. Valentine echoed dutifully. She was a meek looking old lady, in a long, black cloak, absolutely overborne by 50 years of the calmness of death, and she would have envied the exacting, imperious, bold good faith if only she perceived the canon expected it. Irreverent young men in their cathedral town were wont to speak of her familiarly as "the prophet's donkey."

The canon examined critically the face of St. Mark's—that glorious compo-

was quite painful, the distressing views he used to hold, such subjects for man in his position. I always set it down to the grey blood in him. I've heard him say more than once, he longed to be doing what he called something useful for the mass of the community. Long before he gave way to these abiding longings and neglected his social duties, he can aver to his told me time and again, he felt a sailor's life was a life of undoubted value and usefulness to the country. A sailor was employed in carrying commodities from one place where they were produced to another place where they were wanted or eaten or something—consumed, I think he called it. And now, I say, that was a good and useful thing for people that consumed them. "Very well, Bertie," said I, half in joke, don't you know. "Then why shouldn't you go yourself and carry coals to Newcastle or whatever else may be the crying want in that line of the moment? never dreaming, of course, of the sailor's wife and children, and follow my advice, as I did to the last. But there, these things come out in the long run. There's a divinity that shapes our ends," as Tennyson or somebody says—ah, thank you, was it Shakespeare?—rough hem when how me may, and that's been the case, I say, with this Axminster pierce business. For the upshot of it all, he's got a pretty decent and gone, sooner than he could imagine, and Algy's come into the great flagstaffs of the republic in front of the marvelous church; past the corner of St. Mark's, where stand the square pillars from St. Saba at Ptolomaei; past the main gate of the palace, with its sculptured design of Doge Francesco Foscari, in cap and cloak, standing in his robes of state, and the statue of St. Mark past the noble arcades and loggias of the Piazzetta; past the two huge columns in the seaward square and down by slow degrees to the steps of the Molo. Kathleen listened in wonder, half incredulous, as her critics passed by.

As for Kathleen, the first thought was one of loyalty to Arnold. "Lord Axminster and of this she had now very little doubt left—the double coincidence settled it—he was trying to hide himself. He didn't wish to be recognized. That was enough for her. He desired his personality as Arnold Willoughby should not be mixed up with his personalty as Bertie Redburn. But the boy was a sailor, and within the first few days of his arrival he began to hedge at once as soon as he perceived, on cooler reflection, the possible consequences of his instinctive action.

This is a very small planet. Sooner or later we all collide upon its surface.

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he waited Aunt Judith's commands. He was surprised when she came in, hood and cloak in hand, and said she would go back to him.

"My man ain't at home!"

"I will go anyway and see the baby," Aunt Judith said, smilingly. Together they climbed the hill. Tommy was hindered by his desire to finish the large apple, rosy, juicy, yellow cored, and fragrantly sweet, which he had commenced to eat just before leaving Aunt Judith's. She was hindered mostly by her own weight, but still by helping Tommy carry the basket of apples.

When Mrs. Henderson came from church she saw four little faces peering out the window, and four happy faces she had never seen. Each little mouth had a hand pressed tight against its lips as though some secret was struggling to escape at that portal, unmindful of the wide open eyes which told the mother better than words what door that joyous had happened. Indeed, the kitchen chimney had signaled her before she alighted from the sleigh by the cloud of smoke curling upward from its summit, that a booming fire was preparing a greeting, but what kind she could not guess.

"I thank you very much," she said to Levi, as he helped her out of the sleigh, "for this great treat of attending Thanksgiving services."

Her lips quivered and a tear glistened in her eye as she added softly:

"I was converted on Thanksgiving at the Robinson Chapel when I was a little girl."

Levi yielded to a sudden impulse to take the opportunity to pull a strong string on Judy, so that she would be converted at the same chapel on the same day, though in different years. Leaping over the buggy he said tremulously, almost tearfully, and with earnestness:

"Pray for Jude, Mrs. Henderson, I am scared she'll backslide."

"Mrs. Henderson was about to say more when these words were uttered in a tone of deepest disquisition, but the horse had dashed forward under the crack of Levi's whip and he was out of hearing.

She entered the kitchen and was startled to see Aunt Judith bending over the large baking-pan just lifted from the stove, her face hot and flushed by the heat and red with embarrassment because she was caught at a task she intended to complete before Mrs. Henderson's return.

"I thought I would get away before you came," she laughingly said as she jabbed the flesh fork into the richly browned and unflinching breast of the turkey and transferred the bird skillfully from pan to platter. "I was a little hindered in getting started."

Holding the bird helplessly into a chair, and with eyes dimmed with tears, Aunt Judith put the final touches to the bounteous dinner spread for her and her children, remembering that she had cautioned Ruth, her eldest, to see that the pot of salt pork and potatoes were put over the fire at the right time for an early dinner.

"I guess you can manage now," Aunt Judith gathered up her cloak and hood and turned from the table laden with smoking food, and started toward the door.

"Will you not eat with us?" Mrs. Henderson said, rising and choking with suppressed emotion.

"No, I must go home and set dinner for Levi."

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He settled himself comfortably in front of the fireplace, rested his head on the back of his chair, and, with closed eyes, softly sang over the hymns used in the morning service, waiting development.

When he heard Aunt Judith, by and by, in the kitchen, he made up his mind that he would not speak of the subject of the morning, but would be very kind to her, and thus encourage her to unfold her heart to him. When called to dinner at a surprisingly early hour, all things considered, he was overjoyed to find Aunt Judith radiant in smiles and a good deal of her treatment to him than she had ever given. The dinner was superb. Nothing was lacking, but instead many little extras were present. "She's got it now," he said to himself. Pushing back his chair when he had finished eating, he astonished Aunt Judith by saying:

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With his wraps on he came back to say, as she blushed herself with the dishes:

"Will you go with me, Jude? I can wait for you."

"No, I am a little tired, and I will stay home to-day."

"I don't know about that," he said, secretly glad she was not going, for he wished to have a little confidential conversation with Mrs. Henderson about the wonderful change in Jude."

He was met at the door by Mrs. Henderson, who intended to flood him with thanks for the dinner she had prepared for her, but he anticipated her by saying;

"I never knew so marvelous an answer to prayer in my life, Mrs. Henderson, as to your kind Jude reclaimed. I could see it in her face and read it in every look!"

"I don't know about that," she answered quickly, "but if Aunt Judith is backslid, I hope to goodness every soul in our church will backslide before night."

"I doo'st understand you," said he, reaching out both hands to ward off the approach of two children, each with a drumstick of turkey in one hand and a piece of cake in the other, their red faces spotted with turkey dressing from ear to ear.

"Come here," said Mrs. Henderson, leading the way to the table yet standing. "That is what Aunt Judith was doing while we were at church."

"You don't mean me!" said Levi in alarm, and he sprang to his feet and down his back as he recalled the happening of that day, especially the fact that he had put five cents into the collection plate at church when money was asked for the poor fund.

"She was always monstrous queer," he said.

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Lovi hurried home determined to get even with Jude that very day.

"I don't often work on Thanksgiving," he said to his pastor, who came out in response to his call to him where to put the load of hay, "but this is a case of an ox in a pit and I am the ox."

When the work was done he went into the parsonage, and the "oxen" with his pastor, which meant the telling of the whole story. He concluded the narrative with these pensive words:

"I have made up my mind that Jude has more 'pure religion' and undefiled, in her little finger than I have in all my ugly body."—Christian Advocate.

## THE MAINE FARMER: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper. November 25, 1897.

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### Horse.

Interest in horses that earned fame during the War of the Rebellion revives every now and again. Recently H. W. Leonard, who resides near Port Huron, gave the history of the horse General Phil Sheridan rode on his historic twenty-mile trip. Mr. Leonard said: "A great deal has been said about the horse which bore General Phil Sheridan on his famous twenty-mile ride during the rebellion. The horse came from St. Clair county, Michigan, and was once my property. I sold him to E. J. Insole, who afterwards turned him over to Archie Campbell. When Mr. Campbell became colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, he presented the horse to Brigadier General Phil Sheridan. I lived at that time in the township of Grant. The horse was foaled in Ontario, and was brought over to this country by A. P. Sexton, of whom I bought it when it was a 2-year-old colt. Campbell was obliged to come home from the army because of poor health, and died at the home of Henry Kingsley, Clyde township, in this county. The horse was four years old when I sold it. I am glad that I was the means of furnishing the best horse in the United States for that important national event, one that will always be remembered in our history."

Two grave mistakes are made by nearly all breeders. The first is in keeping too many of their colts entire, and the second in raising too many commonplace animals. The country is still crowded with stallions of no real value, but there is a scarcity of well-bred gentleman's road geldings. There are four times as many stallions as are needed, yet many breeders are keeping all their colts entire from well-bred ones. A fair record of a gelding will bring more money at four to five years of age than the same horse would if he were a stallion.

I thank you very much," she said to Levi, as he helped her out of the sleigh, "for this great treat of attending Thanksgiving services."

Her lips quivered and a tear glistened in her eye as she added softly:

"I was converted on Thanksgiving at the Robinson Chapel when I was a little girl."

Levi yielded to a sudden impulse to take the opportunity to pull a strong string on Judy, so that she would be converted at the same chapel on the same day, though in different years. Leaping over the buggy he said tremulously, almost tearfully, and with earnestness:

"Pray for Jude, Mrs. Henderson, I am scared she'll backslide."

"Mrs. Henderson was about to say more when these words were uttered in a tone of deepest disquisition, but the horse had dashed forward under the crack of Levi's whip and he was out of hearing.

She entered the kitchen and was startled to see Aunt Judith bending over the large baking-pan just lifted from the stove, her face hot and flushed by the heat and red with embarrassment because she was caught at a task she intended to complete before Mrs. Henderson's return.

"I thought I would get away before you came," she laughingly said as she jabbed the flesh fork into the richly browned and unflinching breast of the turkey and transferred the bird skillfully from pan to platter. "I was a little hindered in getting started."

Holding the bird helplessly into a chair, and with eyes dimmed with tears, Aunt Judith put the final touches to the bounteous dinner spread for her and her children, remembering that she had cautioned Ruth, her eldest, to see that the pot of salt pork and potatoes were put over the fire at the right time for an early dinner.

"I guess you can manage now," Aunt Judith gathered up her cloak and hood and turned from the table laden with smoking food, and started toward the door.

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### After Work

keen satisfaction and solid comfort comes with every pipe or chew of

**B-L**  
TOBACCO'S

"World's Fair" cut plug smokes about right.

### Poultry.

#### SIXTEEN

Dollars for every man who keeps hens and gives attention

**TO**  
the suggestions given in the Maine Farmer poultry column, for

**ONE**  
dollar and fifty cents expended.

One month free.

**A Standard Incubator and Brooder free.** Now is the time to secure it. Not one cent necessary from your wallet. Write the Farmer at once for particulars.

**Care of Stallions.**  
A breeding stallion should be kept in perfect health. No animal can be kept healthy without exercise. Plenty of sound, good food should be given, equal to ten to sixteen quarts of oats per day, depending upon his size and exercise, and about what he will eat up clean. He should have some work, twice a day, morning and evening, not so much as to make him dull, for he should always be spirited and lively. Driving him to the buggy, exercising him on horseback, and doing any little jobs of light work will make him all the stronger; once or twice a week before a light wagon, he can be allowed to trot at full speed, if he feels like it, a quarter or a half mile, and feel all the better for it, and more likely to impart speed to his progeny. If he has a lot of half an acre or less, with a high plank fence around it, so he can be turned in and cannot get out, it will be beneficial to him, for then he can get the pure air and the warm sunshine, and roll and plunge and play as he pleases.

**At the late large fairs and exhibitions in the West the Victor Incubator seems to have swept the field, winning first premium wherever shown.** This is a good record in a section where incubators abound and competition is lively. One

**standard incubator and brooder** will be worth \$16.00, and a good deal less for a smaller one. The Victor is a very good incubator, and the Victor is a very good brooder.

**The poultry breeder of Amesbury, Mass., will hold a great show Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2 and 3.** The experts will find a superior lot of birds to score and who ever wins in the American classes may well be proud of the honor. We have seen some of their birds and can testify to their quality.

**By The Way.**  
Thus saith Prof. Davenport of the University of Illinois: "Besides the heavy draft, let us have a useful, intelligent horse of medium size, with a deep, thick chest, upstanding neck, full forehead and large, bright eye, an open nostril and an erect ear; a short leg, heavily muscled, with a long, easy stride that brings the foot lightly to the ground. Then, with a short back and a strong loin, we shall have a horse of good action, of great endurance, and one that will give good promise of rendering service for twenty years. For such a horse there is a strong demand. Who will breed him, and out of what blood lines will he be produced?" That's another formula for the horse that we could have bred all these years. Isn't it just possible that the light harness horse of America, might nearly rival that of any other breed?

**Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes,** hatched at the same time with the Leghorns, would make equally good returns, for it is a fact that these two larger breeds run about a neck-and-neck race with the Leghorns as to size for the first 10 or 12 weeks of their existence, and they are remarkably plump all along through their growth. Of course one could not expect the Rock and Wyandotte pullets to begin laying as soon as Leghorn pullets ready to begin laying in September and October when eggs are advancing in price. A Leghorn pullet hatched thus early and kept growing during the summer, will lay seventy-five cents worth of eggs before winter sets in, at least, of which will be profit.

**The poultry breeder of Orono?** The poultry industry is worth more to the State of Maine than many others backed by our State University.

**At the Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass., an attempt has been made to learn the comparative value of cut bone and animal meal for egg production.** In 70 days, 19 hens fed 10 pounds of cut bone, with other food to make a suitable ration, laid 209 eggs, while 19 hens, fed a little less than 10 pounds of animal meal with other food, laid 145 eggs. One tenth of an ounce of cut bone daily, certainly had a magical effect on these hens! And yet animal meal is a top-top food for laying hens. We are told the experiment is being repeated," and surely it should be to determine the question.

**A Big Yield.**  
Mrs. Fairfield Farrar of Buckfield, has had forty B. P. Rock hens 6498 eggs in nine months commencing Jan. 1st and closing with Sept. 30th. This means 162½ eggs per hen for the time, one of the most remarkable records ever reported through our columns. Bear in mind that the forward feet have been allowed to grow long and high. In the event of too much feed forward the hens are very liable to forge. Keep the feet reduced and that of itself may correct the fault.

**There are several causes for forging, viz.: carrying the head low; horse being allowed to shuffle along, and not kept well in hand. Another cause is too much action behind. The first thing is to quicken the forward action. To do this lower and shorten toes. Have the quarters and heels thicker than the toes. To lessen the action behind use a long shoe and small calks. It may be that the forward feet have been allowed to grow long and high. In the event of too much feed forward the hens are very liable to forge. Keep the feet reduced and that of itself may correct the fault.**

**The Highest Honors.**  
The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. has received official notice that they have captured the highest award on their incubator and brooder at the Brussels, International exhibition. They were honored with the bronze medal and diploma, the greatest distinction that could be conferred. The competition was very sharp, leading incubator mak-

ers of Europe as well as America entering the contest. The Reliable was represented by G. Vanvalkenburg, their resident agent at Brussels. Thus is Quincy's reputation as a great manufacturing center becoming world-wide.—*Quincy Whig.*

**Thirteen Dozen Eggs.**

**Mr. Editor:** I have been making out an account with my hens for the past year, and will enclose same to you. I began Nov. 5, 1896, with



## Grange News.

Maine State Grange.  
State Master,  
Hon. E. D. Abbott, Augusta.  
State Overseer, Hon. A. R. ROBERTS, Norway.  
State Lecturer, Hon. W. W. STETSON, Auburn.  
State Secretary, H. E. LIBBY, Auburn.  
E. H. LEBEAU, Auburn, Dirigo P. O. Executive Committee.  
Hon. EDWARD WIGGIN, Augusta.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
L. O. STRAW, West Newfield.  
Hon. F. B. BRIGGS, Auburn.  
ANGEL W. HOLWAT, Skowhegan.  
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.

## Grange Gatherings.

At Anson, Nov. 23—Somerset Pomona  
At Paris, Dec. 7—Oxford Pomona.  
At Wiscasset, Dec. 8—Kennebec Pomona.  
At South Storrswock, Dec. 14—Somerset Pomona.  
At East Hebron, Dec. 1—Androscoggin Pomona.  
At Bowdoin, Dec. 29—Sagadahoc Pomona.  
At Exeter, Nov. 27—Penobscot Pomona.

Last Tuesday evening, Vassalboro Grange conferred the third and fourth degrees on three candidates.

At a directors' meeting of the Patrons Androscoggin Fire Insurance Co. held last week, Z. A. Gilbert was elected President in place of Charles H. Cobb, deceased.

The National Grange closed its session at Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday night. The next annual gathering will be held in November, 1898, in Concord, N. H. The officers elected were installed by Past Worthy Master Brigham of Ohio.

Cushnoc Grange has added 33 new members during the year 1897. So much for earnest work in the part of officers and men. It is a good working Grange, well up in an appreciation of Grange work.

The members of Skowhegan Grange are making every effort to have their fair which comes Dec. 1, 2 and 3, a success in every particular. That new hall must be finished, furnished and paid for and everybody is working to help it. It will be a credit to the town.

"Farmers, take hold of the reins of government a little more than you have. Do it as individuals, not as a whole. We want the wheel of agriculture to be turned a little more and to make this a little more of an agricultural State." —Governor Ramsell of New Hampshire.

Grange news intended for immediate publication must reach this office Tuesday afternoon. We regret that the programme for two important meetings failed to appear last week, by reason of delay in the postmaster in mailing copy. Be prompt and your notices shall an appeal.

Turner Grange is furnishing a rare treat to its members in the way of a series of popular lectures. Last Saturday, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens occupied the platform with one of her popular and inspiring lectures. Two weeks before, Prof. Anthony of Bates College gave a lecture on Westminster Abbey. J. W. Ricker, East Auburn, also gave an able paper on "A Patron's Influence."

George River Grange is still booming. There are now 31 candidates that have taken two degrees and more are to come in at the next meeting. It is estimated that there will be about 50 candidates to receive them. The literary contest is a great success, both as regards talent and increasing membership.

A lady writer declares that woman's work in the Grange is simply church work. What the Sunday school is to the church, woman's work is to the Grange. Do all the good you can, visit the sick, look after the needy, if any are become disabled. If discord or jealousy are in your midst, try and fix it up and have it done away with, and above all, extend a helping hand and an encouraging word to all the brothers and sisters.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer: The next meeting of Androscoggin Pomona Grange will be held with East Hebron Grange the first Wednesday in December. Turner Grange will furnish entertainment in the forenoon. The afternoon programme will consist of the following: Report of Granges; song, Eva Record; reading, Alice Howard; singing, choir; reading, Mertie Bridgeman; paper, Dr. C. F. Ireland; question for discussion—"Does the help derived from accumulating wealth compensate for the efforts required to obtain it?" —D. W. RICKER, Sec'y.

Maple Grove Grange of Saboga, Maine held a special meeting Saturday, Nov. 13, and entertained our Worthy State Deputy W. I. Bickford of Gorham, Maine, also Mt. Etna Grange of North Baldwin. A bountiful dinner was served at 12 A. M. Meeting commenced at 1 P. M. After the opening exercises the programme for this meeting was called for, which was a report of site for the choir. "Father! We'll Rest in Thy Love;" address of welcome by Worthy Lecturer; singing, "Seeds of Promise" by the choir; question, "What are the mistakes of farmers, and causes of their losses and failures and how can they be avoided?" opened by Bro. C. F. Ireland. He thought one man's wisdom was culture was cultivate more land than they could care for; he thought if they cultivated just what they could take care of as it should be, the result would be greater. Another reason why so many farmers failed, was because they tried to do too many things; they would work away from home to get a little ready money, but he thought it was better to stay all the time on their own farms, they would be better off in the end. Others spoke on the question, and all thought as Bro. Irish did. Next on the programme was song, "Going for a Pardon" by Sister Lizzie Jewell; reading, "Mind your Own Concerns" by Sister Sara Hale; essay on "Home" by Sister Mary Elizabeth; resolution, "That we will support Arthur Overlock," Resolutions.

Pine Cone Union Grange, comprising Lake, Palermo, China, Silver Lake, Winslow and Gorham, met with Vassalboro Grange last Tuesday. Why can't some wide-awake number furnish the Farmer a report of these meetings? They would be of interest.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A PATRON AND WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

One of the most devoted workers for the national and educational success of the State, asks a definition of and an answer to what constitutes a patron and who is eligible.

In the earlier days the question of eligibility narrowed naturally to those actually dependent upon the farm for support, but as time passed and conditions became more complicated, trouble also arose, as patrons began to realize that not every one on a farm was in sympathy with a worker for the Grange. Troubles and dissensions came from this narrow conception of the work and influence of the order and through wise counsels its scope has gradually been extended.

To day the man is eligible who is in sympathy with the industrial interests, a worker in any field for advance of the State, and a helper in everything pertaining to its prosperity. The selfish man who would grasp and not give, who joins simply for financial benefits or social influence, the office seeker who would build himself up while tearing others down, or the indifferent man who simply seeks a good time at the expense of others, all these are outlawed by any just interpretation of Grange law. There are men who will stir up strife anywhere and such should be excluded even if living on a farm. There are others whose every step and thought would strengthen and promote the best interests of the order, and they are eligible, even though they never hold a plow or swing a scythe. The Grange has been, is, and must ever be the one organization representing, defending and promoting agriculture, but so closely allied is this industry to others that the sympathy and eligibility of the man must determine his eligibility and his life and conduct prove him a patron.

## UNION GRANGE, ST. ALBANS.

The Union Grange, which was held at St. Albans, Wednesday, was a very interesting one, although many were not present on account of the bad condition of the roads. The meeting was called to order by the Worthy Master of St. Albans Grange, Mr. Lincoln Merrick. The address of welcome was pleasantly given by Sister Webb of St. Albans Grange, and also by Rev. Mr. J. C. Thompson, leader of Skowhegan Grange. There was a departure from the order of exercises in former meetings. Instead of remarks made for good of the order by the different patrons, each Grange received a great present in the way of Grange meeting and Farmers' Institutes. The meetings have been well attended and much interest manifested. Mr. Terry of Ohio, has been through our State and advanced many good ideas, but I find there is a vast difference from farming in Ohio and farming in our own State of Maine. That which would thrive and prosper in Ohio may not do so well here. I believe we have practical progressive farmers in the State of Maine as in any in the Union; had I time and space would like to refer you to some of them.

I will speak of one, the present overseer of our State Grange, Hon. John A. Roberts of Norway. He is one of the most practical, intensive and successful farmers of Oxford county. Mr. Roberts has made a study of sound husbandry and sound methods and solved many knotty agricultural problems. He has taken a run down farm that would not keep two cows and a horse and built it up, so that the last time I had occasion to be there, I found eighteen head of cattle, mostly cows, and three horses. These were kept most of the time in the barn and fed on grain, hay and village ground. Since that time he has built a new barn and purchased an adjoining farm.

Now I could suggest to our brother, Mr. S. McKeen, if he could secure such a speaker as J. A. Roberts at some of our institutes and have him tell us how he has done this, much good would follow. —Buckfield. —V. P. DE COSTER.

PROGRAMME FOR DECEMBER MEETING OF KENNEBEC STATE GRANGE, AT MONMOUTH, DEC. 8.

10 A. M., OPENING CONFERENCING FIFTH DEGREE.

2 P. M., TOPICAL DISCUSSION, ROADS, SHALLS, J. H. BARTON, WINDSOR; E. A. PINKFORD, H. G. HUNTON, Readfield.

TOPIC, "OUR SUCCESSES, H. W. BROWN, W. H. THOMPSON, C. W. THOMPSON, M. R. GRAY, Readfield; E. R. MAYO, Manchester; Geo. L. Weeks, Riverside.

TOPIC, "OUR FAILURES, C. W. T. ELLIOTT, L. C. WOOD, L. C. GOODIN, A. BURGESS, Monmouth; G. E. WEBB, A. E. COOPER, L. C. WALKER, Henry, S. R. HARDING, W. L. WALKER, Henry, S. R. CHAPMAN, Mrs. A. C. GOODIN, Mrs. T. A. MORAN; Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. HORACE EATON and others, showing the benefits that we have received from the Grange and our duty as Patrons in the future; music; closing exercises.

G. H. ALLEN, Lecturer.

RESOLUTIONS.

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,768; sheep, 11,537; hogs, 30,700; calves, 1,324; horses, 275.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2,768; sheep, 834; hogs, 1,566; horses, 326.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

From Boston for the past week, shipments of 3,180 cattle, 2,550 sheep. English market for cattle dull and demand stagnant, with sales at 10%@11%¢, dressed weight, at London, and 10%@11%¢ at Liverpool.

HOPE FOUND THE MARKET.

Contrary to expectation, we found the market fully equipped with live stock of all descriptions, cattle, mutton, lamb and sheep, fat hogs, veal calves and live poultry and what is remarkable value on the offerings were generally sustained.

Cattle were sold at prices that corresponded with last week, 2½@3½¢, western, 21@21½¢; eastern, 21@21½¢; western, 19@20¢; northern dairy, 16@17¢.

CHEESE.

Cheese is in dull demand, for the same reason as butter, to the neglect of other provisions. Best creamery, small lots and packages, 23@23½¢; northern creamery, round lots, 22@22½¢; western, 21@21½¢; eastern, 21@21½¢.

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